

The Yale Expositor.

J. A. MENZIES, Publisher.

YALE,

MICH

"Tom Brown's" earthly school days may be over, but his soul goes marching on.

Why is it that war is always breaking out in countries that are full of unpronounceable names?

As Kruger will not go to England it is possible England will come to Kruger. Neither move would be because of love.

An exchange asks: "Will the new woman knit her own stockings?" Hardly. The indications are that the new woman will wear socks.

Wizards Edison and Tesla will pardon the suggestion that if they work a little more and talk about it a little less they would get there sooner.

The report came from Virginia that four barrels of whisky were found in the house of one of its legislators, but an investigation proved that it was all "moonshine."

If the Gould boys are New Jersey farmers, as they proved themselves to be in order to avoid New York taxation, they should at once grant themselves reasonable freight rates.

Chancellor Snow of the Kansas university has bought a bicycle and is learning to ride it. The snow fall in Douglas county is expected to be quite heavy for the next few weeks.

The new cable line between France and the United States will be welcome. Who knows that we may not be missing other war scares because of a lack of facilities to transmit the news.

Postmaster Hering has been chosen captain of a baseball team, but the mailed hand will be barred in the game. If he is made pitcher of his nine he will probably use the postal delivery.

Washington spiritualists want to investigate the haunted houses of the capital. No doubt the landlords would be happy to rent these structures to any embodied spirits applying for them.

A St. Paul woman has filed a claim against a late affianced estate for the expenses of her trousseau and \$2,000 more for the marriage that did not come. He seems to have escaped just in time.

A confidential clerk in New York robbed his employer to get money with which to feed his dog. If he be sent to prison, every dog fancier in the state will promptly petition the governor to pardon him.

Before the days of lucifer matches and railroads it would have gone hard with Prof. Roentgen if he had discovered his cathode rays. He would have been branded and hanged as a witch in short order.

Spain wants \$24,000,000, and asks Spanish bankers to hand out the money. It is a case of stand and deliver. The banks will have to do it, although they are fully aware that it is "a permanent investment."

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered a number of men's bicycles from an English firm. A large order for women's bicycles, one for each of the members of the Ameer's harem, is, it is announced, to follow.

The establishment of a penny savings bank in Chicago is again being discussed. The penny banks are already in successful operation in several cities. In Detroit such a bank made it a profitable branch of its business. It issued stamps that were sold at drug stores, distributed a lot of literature to interest the people in the subject, and not only increased its business legitimately, but stimulated thrift among the children. In some cities penny banks are run in connection with the schools, and the children show their interest by patronizing them freely. They are just the thing for every town.

The large woman has at last been recognized. A year or more ago while Mrs. Anna M. Gray of Edwardsville, Ill., was getting off the cars with some bundles the train started, causing her to fall. The lower court decided that she was injured to the amount of \$950, and the court of appeals last week affirmed the decision and said: "A fleshy woman has the right to ride on a train and to have a valise and parcels, and she is entitled to more time for alighting than might be required for a foot-racer or a greyhound." It may be that little women are classed with the racer and the greyhound; so if we were you we wouldn't take any chances, but would alight as soon as possible—or else get fleshy.

The gentleman burglar who has been doing the literary reviews for Rev. Edward Everett Hale's Boston weekly has been held for trial. It is said to think how many good books must have been condemned and how many bad books may have been praised by this cultured crackman. The burglar as a book reviewer is a new feature of current journalism, full of wierd suggestions.

If Charley Hoyt should be elected governor of New Hampshire what sort of messages would he write? Fancy a message with specialties included!

FREE SILVER COINAGE

WHY OLD PARTYITES SHOULD JOIN HANDS.

Even to the Extent of Going Into the Populist Party Through the Chance Offered at St. Louis—Goldites are Always Traitors.

Raymond E. Dodge, statistician for the republican national committee, has just completed a careful analysis of the probable silver strength in the next democratic national convention. He estimates that the free coinage wing will have at least 100 majority. This would enable the silver men to frame the platform, but they would lack the requisite strength to name the candidates. In the democratic convention it takes two-thirds to nominate, and if the estimates of Mr. Dodge are correct, and the gold men stand firm, they can absolutely block a nomination. That they will stand firm is almost certain. The influences behind goldite politicians are of such a character that they seldom weaken. The power which makes them, absolutely controls their actions. The gold power is one that is thoroughly organized, it knows no party fealty, and in the eastern states, particularly, very few public men care to defy it.

Should the silver men absolutely dominate the convention there is scarcely a doubt that the gold standard democrats would refuse to support the ticket.

The action of the cuckoo democrats in the Kentucky legislature is conclusive evidence that when the master speaks they obey.

Kentucky democracy has always been true to the silver cause. Until within the last year there has never been a shadow of a doubt that Kentucky was a free silver state. But the malign influence of Cleveland and Carlisle, backed by the money power of Wall street, has done its work. We now find a small contingent of that party in the legislature, masquerading as "sound money" men, and stubbornly refusing to support the regular nominee, Senator Blackburn. That gentleman's democracy has never been questioned, and he has guarded the interests of his constituents with rare fidelity. Up to the very moment of Mr. Cleveland's election, Blackburn and Carlisle were apparently perfectly agreed on the silver question, and their votes were cast on the same side. Now we find a few democrats (?) in the legislature opposing his re-election, because, forsooth, he stands on the money question precisely where he has always stood, and where Mr. Carlisle seemed to stand, until certain occult influences caused him to change.

If goldite democrats in Kentucky will thus stultify themselves, it is safe to conclude that the same class of men in the national convention of that party will do likewise, and refuse to support a silver candidate on a silver platform. But Mr. Dodge suggests a compromise, the silver men taking the platform, and the gold men the candidate. This would substantially be the case of 1892 right over. More aptly, the situation would be expressed by the old gag, "the law to the north and the nigger to the south."

A silver platform with a gold candidate would be the worst thing that could happen.

Hundreds of thousands of silver democrats would be deluded into supporting the ticket, and even if successful, no legislation in the interest of silver could possibly be had.

But such a combination could not win. Not a silver man outside the democratic party would support it, large numbers of silver democrats would refuse to be duped, and the party would be buried out of sight.

Nothing would please republican leaders better than for the democrats to name a gold candidate on a silver platform.

Such a combination, though, is hardly probable.

The incongruity is too great. No gold standardist with any self respect could accept a nomination on a straight out silver platform. Some qualifying phrase would have to go in, and that would mean gold.

Silver Democrats will do well to view the situation with the closest care. It is as plain as light itself that they cannot carry the country for free trade or tariff reform in 1896, but they can make combinations by which they can win on the great question of monetary reform. Will they be wise?

INCONSISTENCIES.

Every Claim of the Gold Standardists Based on Nonsense.

Discussing the fall of the prices of agricultural products in the last two or three years the New York Herald attributes it to two influences, (1) the long three years' drouth which has prevailed so acutely over almost all sections of the country; (2) the fact that "the world's markets were glutted with cereals, cotton, and other agricultural produce." The fact that drouth creates scarcity rather than superabundance, does not fit in very well with the allegation that the world's markets have been glutted. That allegation, however, is of itself without foundation. The world's supply of useful products is now, and it has always been, insufficient for the needs of man. But men who have desired the things produced have been forbidden to obtain them, because this government has obstructed the movement from producer to consumer. There are multitudes of persons in this country who cannot find employment, and so cannot buy the food of the farmer or the goods of the manufacturer. Thus there seems to be a surplus production, but in truth there is nothing else than partial paralysis of the business of making exchanges. If the theory of over-production were

sound we should be obliged, also, to accept the theory that the world becomes poorer the more wealth it produces. If this were true we should be able to reach a condition of outright pauperism by stimulating wealth-production just a trifle farther. No sane man doubts that if half the world's stock of gold should be suddenly exterminated prices of all commodities would fall at least 50 per cent. Why, then, should any one question the equally indisputable fact that prices have fallen because half the metallic money of the civilized world has been demonetized.—The Manufacturer.

Such little inconsistencies as the one mentioned above should not surprise the Manufacturer. Almost every argument on the gold side is pervaded with contradictions even worse.

In one breath free coinage is going to "flood the country with 50 cent dollars," in the next it is going to "drive all of the gold out of the country and it will take a very long time to get silver to fill its place. As a result free coinage will contract the currency. Again under free coinage the silver dollar is going right down to 50 cents, but the dishonest silver miner is to get 100 cents for each 37 1/2 grains. Just how the same dollar can be worth 100 cents to the silver miner and only 50 cents to other people they never try to explain. So we have a flood of silver and contracted currency at the same time, and the same identical dollar worth 100 cents to the silver miner and only 50 cents to the "poor laborer" at the same time, hard times caused by crop failures and over-production at the same time, and so indefinitely.

Truly sound money argument (?) is a most peculiar thing.

FIXITY OF GOLD.

A Gold Standard Paper "Puts Its Neck in the Lustrous Value Baiter."

A London financial circular says that "1896 has thus far improved greatly on 1895, and will doubtless continue to do so for a month to come and more, at the least." For the various statistical records for which the world has to thank Mr. Sauerbeck, the Economist and others, show that January and February, 1895, had, on an average of all the wholesale prices of the chief articles of commerce of the world, the lowest prices on record. And this includes silver, which moved, as usual, along with all other commodities; only the price of gold remained unaltered, as it always does, because it was fixed fifty years since by act of Parliament.—Bradstreet's.

The foregoing appears in Bradstreet's issue of the 22d, and it is reproduced for the purpose of calling attention to the clause: "The price of gold remains unchanged because it was fixed fifty years ago by act of Parliament."

What have our goldite friends to say of that? What becomes of their "intrinsic value" theory when viewed in the light of that statement?

And it is one monetary truth that has appeared in a gold paper. The value of gold, that is, its value per ounce, expressed in pounds, shillings and pence, was fixed by the English Parliament in 1844. In "money" it is worth just what the law says it shall be worth.

Now, if law fixed the value of gold, which the goldite assumes to be of a superior nature and above all law, why can it not fix the money value of silver?

The reader will understand that we are referring to the constantly reiterated parrot-like cry that a gold dollar is always worth a dollar, and the gold in it is just as good as the dollar itself. So it is, and simply because the law makes that piece of gold a dollar, and it can be worth no less.

But it is the "money" value of gold alone that is unchanged. Gold is always equal to gold, but how is it when compared with anything else? Upon an average it will exchange for twice as much of other things as it would twenty-two years ago, and if that does not make it "worth twice as much," then there is no meaning in words.

The simple little statement thus clipped from Bradstreet's (a strong gold organ) absolutely destroys every argument that has been made in favor of the gold standard during the last twenty years.

THE PRICE OF GOLD REMAINED UNALTERED, AS IT ALWAYS DOES, BECAUSE IT WAS FIXED FIFTY YEARS AGO BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Convention Dates.

Populist National Convention, St. Louis, July 22.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, June 16.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, July 7.

Silver National Convention, St. Louis, July 22.

Headquarters have been opened by the Provisional National committee, selected at the Silver Conference at Washington, D. C., January 22 and 23.

All correspondence relative to the work of organization preparatory for the National Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, 1896, should be addressed to J. J. Mott, Chairman, Room 82, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Sunlight for Sick Folks.

Sunlight is a capital sanitary agent and promotes health and comfort. Therefore, light should be admitted in large quantities into sick rooms, except in extraordinary cases. The light, however, should be softened and subdued, not glaring.—Exchange.

Monster Plate of Glass.

A sheet of plate glass 142 by 260 inches has been turned out of the glass factory at Elwood, Ind. It is without blemish of any sort.

Four words that have the power to make sunshine anywhere: "Believe also in me."

Horse Breeding.
In recent issues of agricultural papers I have noticed a number of communications regarding horse-breeding, both in favor of and against it. The idea seems to prevail that heavy draft and coach horses are in the greatest demand and bring the highest prices, and men who have studied the situation say that the demand is certain to increase faster than the supply, especially for several years to come. Any careful observer will agree with the men who hold those views, and is it not also true that there is an ever increasing demand for light horses of the right kind. By that I mean road horses, not a 2:20 or 2:30 horse necessarily, but a gentleman's driver, a horse weighing from 1,100 to possibly 1,200 pounds, of good conformation, style and action, not knee action alone, but also kick, such as we find in the Hackney.

In last week's issue of the Farmers' Review, I noticed an article written by an Iowa man, and signed "O. D.," in which he speaks of the high prices reported from some Chicago sales, and also of the low prices farmers are compelled to take. As the "editorial remark" states, those horses are not generally just from the farms.

If we would study the characteristics of our ideal horse, whether he be a draft, coach or road horse, and breed a mare possessing as many of these characteristics as possible, to a good stallion of the same type or breed, we would be reasonably sure of producing an animal having more or less of these good and desirable qualities. The trouble with too many farmers is that they look at the service fee of the stallion, when that should be a secondary matter.

Pardon me for relating a little personal experience. Last May I had a team ready for the market, and as "O. D." says, the buyers wanted to buy as cheaply as possible, but I had my price, which was \$150 each. I sold one to the dealer at that figure and they sold him in Chicago to eastern buyers for \$190. He was a road horse of the style I have described and weighed 1,180 pounds, and possibly could not trot a mile under 3 1/2 or 4 minutes. I sold the other two weeks later to a private party at the same price. They were full brother and sister, and the latter weighed 1,125 pounds.

Their dam was a good road mare, and she was bred to a stallion whose breeding traces back to old Justin Morgan. He was a splendid horse, weighing about 1,300 pounds, and stood at \$25. Many tried to persuade me from breeding to him on that account, as they said there were others just as good for half the money.—W. O'Brien, in Farmers' Review.

Dogs and Sheep.

The damage done to the sheep interests by dogs is beyond comprehension. The loss annually runs up into the millions. That is, the direct loss. There is another loss, indirect; many farmers have discontinued keeping sheep entirely from the reason that their losses have in the past been so large from the depredations of dogs that their profits were swept away. The dog laws passed have been inoperative to a large extent, while in some states they have encountered so much opposition that they have been repealed after being in force only a few months.

It seems to us that a dog law might be passed that would be effective and yet occasion no great opposition. People will keep dogs. But it is not necessary that they should keep large dogs; that is, dogs large enough to kill a sheep. A law might be framed taxing dogs above a certain weight. This would be putting a premium on small dogs, and we are of the opinion that they would be more fashionable than at present. The weight could be put at the point where the sheep industry would be protected.

It is a pity that the farmers must be taxed millions of dollars each year in the way of dead sheep that the rest of the community may have their household pets. We would like to ask our sheep raisers to give their experience as to sheep-killing dogs, and the weight at which the dogs become a menace to the sheep industry.

Poultry-House Doors.

In the unprotected entrances to poultry houses are found many of the causes of rousps and other diseases. Especially is this true where there are two entrances, one on each side of the hen house, making a draft possible. It is a good plan to have an entrance so constructed that there is some barrier to the passage of the drafts. Some kind of a vestibule should be constructed so that when one door is open another can be shut. This is especially desirable in the case of the larger door. The pouring in of an immense quantity of cold air several times a day could be thus avoided.

Silo for Six Cows.—A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman having asked about the expediency of building a silo for six cows received the reply that it will depend upon circumstances and that if he is apt to have "catching weather" in haying, or expects to depend upon feeding rather than pasturage in summer, a silo will be found very convenient. The trouble would be that the pit would have to be very narrow, not more than eight feet in diameter. Two such pits, each 16 feet deep, would probably answer. Larger pits would expose more surface than six cows could keep eaten down so as to prevent waste.

A Stable Butter Market.—At a recent dairy convention a big manufacturer of butter said that he hoped the price for first-class butter would keep at about 20 cents. To get the greatest good out of the business the prices should be kept as nearly stable as possible. This is a sensible view to take of it. Too high prices re-act disastrously on any line of industry, not only cutting off consumption for the time being but for a long time subsequently.

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